

- **1. What is the primary goal of data anonymization?**
 - The primary goal of data anonymization is to protect privacy and make it difficult to link individuals to the data that belongs to them.
- **2. What is the Havasupai Tribe case about?**
 - The Havasupai Tribe case is about an ethical breach that ASU researchers committed against the Havasupai Tribe. The researchers gained consent from the tribe to use blood samples for diabetes research. However, these researchers also used the samples for other studies without their consent.
- **3. What was the largest health data breach in history?**
 - Anthem Inc. data breach in 2015
- **4. What is the pulse oximeter controversy about?**
 - Pulse oximeters are biased against Black patients compared to White patients. The algorithms used by the pulse oximeters did not have nearly as much training on data from dark-skinned people and therefore were more likely to miss hypoxemia in Black patients.
- **5. What is the role of an Institutional Review Board (IRB) in research?**
 - They ensure that ethics are upheld in research and that “the rights and welfare of the participants are adequately protected” (p. 6).
- **6. What is the difference between spreadsheet software and database software for health data management?**
 - Spreadsheet software consists of data organized in rows and columns. These rows and columns are composed of cells that the user can manipulate. Some examples include Microsoft Excel, Google Sheets, etc. Database software is used for larger, more complex data sets.
- **7. What is a conflict of interest in public health research?**
 - A conflict of interest in public health research is a “situation where a person or organization involved in the research has a secondary interest that could unduly influence or bias the conduct, findings, or reporting of the research. This secondary interest could be personal, financial, political, academic, or organizational” (p. 7)
- **8. What is informed consent in the context of health data collection?**
 - Informed consent in the context of health data collection is making sure participants are fully informed about their role in the study as well as what the researchers will do with their data when giving their consent to participate in a study.
- **9. What is data masking in the context of de-identification of health data?**
 - Data masking is a data de-identification technique. It involves covering up information regarding an individual’s identity (ex: first and last name) with characters or getting rid of this information.
- **10. What is the principle of k -anonymity in the context of de-identification of health data?**
 - Grouping the data into k -sized groups to make it harder to single out individuals.

- **11. What is the main concern about conflicts of interest in public health research?**
 - Conflicts of interest decrease credibility in public health research.
- **12. What is the first step in managing conflicts of interest in public health research?**
 - Transparency
- **13. What is the role of independent oversight in managing conflicts of interest in public health research?**
 - Reduces the chances of publishing biased and erroneous studies as it involves using committees (that are not affiliated with the researchers) to review research before publication.
- **14. What is one strategy for mitigating conflicts of interest in public health research?**
 - Divestment from financial interests that cause the conflict
- **15. What is the potential impact of not properly managing conflicts of interest in public health research?**
 - It can decrease the general public's trust in public health research.